TWENTIETH
BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

FOR THE

Biennial Period Ending June 30
1922

Institution Located at

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

Being Part of the Biennial Report of the State Board
of Control of Wisconsin

TWENTIETH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1922

OFFICERS

JUNIUS T. HOOPER.....Superintendent and Steward
KATHERINE ANDERSON.....Assistant Steward
MARJORIE SEATON.....Matron
MARGARET K. DAVIDSON.....Boys' Supervisor
HARRIET PARISH.....Girls' Supervisor
MINTA A. JONES.....Kindergarten Supervisor
M. A. MCGALLOWAY.....Field Worker
MINNIE WAHLERS.....Usher
MARY O'BRIEN.....Office Assistant

INSTRUCTORS

E. G. BUCK.....Principal

LITERARY DEPARTMENT

E. G. BUCK.....High School
BERTHA BLEEDORN.....High School
SUSAN MURPHY.....Grammar Grades
MARY HALLETT.....Intermediate Grades
HELEN L. TUTTLE.....Primary Grades
TOMSYNA CARLYLE.....Primary Grades
FLORENCE MCKINNON.....Typewriting
MAY L. FERSON.....Kindergarten
CLARA RAUSCH.....Cadet

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT

ANNA K. MEANS.....Piano and Pipe Organ
LAURA ENGLESON.....Piano
ENID MORGAN.....Vocal
HERBERT ADAMS.....Orchestra

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

MILLARD EDES.....Weaving
FRED C. HAYER.....Tuning
FRED M. BARNETT.....Caning, Basketry, and Hammocks
L. G. MCCULLOCH.....Boys' Supervisor and Brooms

HOME ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT

MARTHA WHITHAM.....Domestic Science
CLARA GESTELAND.....Assistant Domestic Science

PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT

THERESA DUDA.....Director

Opened 1849

Capacity, 75 Male; 65 Female; Total, 140

New students admitted: 1921, 20; 1922, 22.
Average daily enrollment: 1921, 108; 1922, 110.
Average number of officers and employes: 1921, 58; 1922, 59.
Average number of pupils per employe: 1921, 1.9; 1922, 1.9.
Net operation and maintenance expenses: 1921, $104,740.20; 1922, $102,500.26.
Per capita cost per week: 1921, $18.65; 1922, $17.92.
Capital expenditures: 1921, $1,369.94; 1922, $6,689.48.
Acreage, 107 acres, of which 97 are tillable.
Farm products consumed: 1921, $8,843.58; 1922, $5,469.53.
Inventory value of Plant, Real and Personal property, $411,789.74.

HV1796

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

TO THE HONORABLE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN:

I herewith submit the Twentieth Biennial Report of the Wisconsin School for the Blind for the two years ending June 30, 1922.

One of the greatest problems to be met by the Wisconsin School for the Blind is the general misconception of the real purpose and the real work accomplished by the institution. It is necessary to repeat again and again, and to emphasize by every form of education and propaganda that the Wisconsin School for the Blind is a school, and as such it is an educational and not a custodial institution.

We are a school, and as a school, a part of the public school system of the state of Wisconsin, and our work differs from that of the ordinary seeing school only in so much as is necessary to teach children to read with their fingers instead of with their eyes.

Our literary courses of study cover the same ground which is covered by the literary courses of the ordinary public schools of the state, and extend from the kindergarten through the high school. Our graduates are admitted to the universities, colleges and normal schools upon their certificate of graduation, the same as graduates of any other high school in the state. Moreover, typewriting is taught to all of our pupils from the fourth grade up. Many of our graduates are fine typists and some are employed as experts in large offices, earning good salaries.

In addition to the literary courses we give a complete course in music far beyond that which any of the other public schools of the state are able to do. Every pupil, as soon as he is able to read embossed notes, is tested in piano playing, and given as much of this work as his ability indicates is profitable and helpful in his development. All pupils are trained in chorus, and if voices show quality, they are given special lessons in voice culture. In addition to the piano and voice training, a large number of the pupils are given instruction in wind and stringed instruments, and practice in orchestral work.

Musical training is given partly for the pleasure and the recreation which it gives to the children of the school, but largely for educational purposes. All music given is required to be done so well that the mere acquiring of the same gives development and culture, and trains the pupils in doing things as well as their ability is capable. Our instructors are thoroughly grounded musicians and the highest standards are required in all work. Our music department is one of the prides of the school, and one of the things which is admired and praised by visitors and friends.

In addition to the literary and musical courses, our training in the manual arts is a very practical and a very thorough one. In sewing our children are taught the different stitches—simple, then more difficult; also darning and mending, first with yarn and coarse threads, then with finer ones. Finally they learn to use the sewing machine, both foot-power and electric. As soon as sufficiently advanced they are required to do their own darning and mending, at first under supervision and finally alone, but always the work is inspected. Moreover they are trained to make their own clothes, simple underwear at first but finally to cut and make the most complicated dresses. Practically all the towels, linen and bedding for the institution is prepared in this department.

In cooking our pupils are taught in a very practical way to prepare simple articles, at first for consumption at some table or tables of the school. Before completing the course they have practice in preparing and serving full meals—from simple breakfasts and luncheons to course dinners. In all their work practical, every day dishes are stressed and economy, thrift and neatness demanded in every operation. We also give instruction in laundry work, both washing and ironing.

Both girls and boys are taught basket making and weaving. The boys receive training also in chair caning, pitch and rush seating, hammock making, broom making, piano tuning and repairing, together with player action work and repair of victrolas and other similar instruments.

Piano tuning seems to be a trade especially adapted to the blind. Those who have completed the course at the Wisconsin School for the Blind have always found a demand for their services, and as a rule have been particularly successful both as to quality of work and as to financial returns as tuners. Since we have added piano player action and repair of phonographs to the course, we have been unable to supply the demand for our tuners.

In following other trades taught at the Wisconsin School for the Blind it is usually necessary to combine two or three in one person in order that sufficient financial returns can be secured to make a practical success. Broom-making and chair-caning, or broom-making and weaving, or chair-caning and weaving seem well adapted to supplement each other; there usually is a demand for one, when times are slack in the other. Reed basketry, however, when the party who carries on this line of work shows especial adaptability for it, can be made a very pleasant as well as a very lucrative profession.

Although we do not lose sight of the practical side in preparing for life's work, the main object in our school courses is to train the hands and brain to do well some line of work. The thought being that a person so trained can go out into life and especially into factories and soon learn to perform well any line of work which requires skill with the hands, delicacy of touch, and a well trained, directing brain.

After all, it is the difference in the brain power of man, not the difference in the amount of sight or hearing which makes the difference in the ability of two different people.

Naturally, some of the blind as well as some of the seeing have not the mental power nor the natural ability to be anything but imitators or followers. Those people must be trained in doing a particular job and doing it well. They must follow largely the trade which they learn and nothing else. But the blind boy or girl with mental power, who has had good training along any line and who has some kind of imagination and creative ability, adapts himself to the very best kind of factory or industrial jobs, fitted of course to people with defective vision.

In addition to the literary, musical and manual training, we give especial attention to the physical development of our children. A trained physical director looks after the physical growth throughout the pupils' entire school career. Our children are with us twenty-four hours of the day. We have the planning of their play time as well as their school time. No side of a child's life needs more thoughtful planning than his play time. In his play a child expresses his real self, and at such times should have a chance to develop his own natural tendencies. But much as can be said about play for the ordinary child, it is much more necessary for the blind child than for the sighted one. Through play he learns independence of action, freedom of motion, throws off awkwardness and fear, while the little physical eccentricities, which are so noticeable in the blind, are overcome in play, if they are ever overcome in the life of the blind. We are splendidly equipped and are exceedingly successful in developing along this line with pupils who enter early enough in life to attend the Kindergarten department.

During the past two years the Wisconsin School for the Blind has won second place in the National Athletic Contest of all the Schools for the Blind in this country. These contests are different from those held in sighted schools in that every blind child in the school must take part. It is the average of the school's ability rather than the mark of a few exceptional ones that determines the standing of the school. The great criticism of all athletic contests lies in the fact that a few special ones, usually those who do not need the training, are the ones upon whom the special training is placed. In our school or in schools for the blind under contests such as I have mentioned, every child receives his share of the training, and we have a hundred per cent physical training and not a training for a few favored physically strong.

However, education is a much larger process than training along the lines mentioned above. A man or woman without proper standards may be an educated rogue, and a menace not an asset to society. Moreover, the blind must be definitely instructed in many things which a seeing child acquires through mere observation of the doings and

conduct of others. And, as I said before, we have children with us twenty-four hours of the day. As a result, a great deal of training falls upon us which ordinarily is acquired in the home. Correct posture, right habits of eating, social graces and social etiquette, all must be given strict attention by the teachers and officers of this institution. Our children must be thoroughly grounded in such things, and high standards of thinking and correct habits of judging and acting must be inculcated.

In short, we must give our pupils a well grounded, broad, thorough training along all lines,—physical, musical, literary, manual and ethical—we must focus on the child and use the school equipment of all kinds for developing strength of body, strength of intellect and strength of character. We aim to make our products as far as possible, self-respecting, self-supporting citizens, capable of giving real service to the best life of their community and assisting in the upbuilding of public well-being.

To accomplish such results requires broad-minded, self-sacrificing officers and teachers. They must give long hours outside of regular school periods, both in daily readings from newspapers, current magazines and standard books, and in planning, drilling for and supervising special programs, musical, literary and physical. Many evenings must be devoted to accompanying and chaperoning groups and individuals to the city for musicals, lectures and socials. Much time must be given Saturdays and Sundays to personal work and to voluntary guides for shopping and church attendance as well as Sunday school-teaching of the pupils' own choosing. Surely the corps of noble men and women at the Wisconsin School for the Blind must give much of self and I can not pass without commending them for their splendid service.

However, much as can be said for our regular school, I believe that our summer school for adults renders even greater service. In fact, for the money expended I know of no project of similar nature attempted anywhere which produces greater results. Last year we enrolled sixty men and women for eight weeks of intensive work. At this school we not only teach how to live as blind, but we instruct in reading and writing of embossed literature; we train in the use of the typewriter and we give an opportunity to all to learn one or more lines of handicraft or trade. Just exactly the results obtained can best be shown by quoting from several letters of those who attended last summer:

"I desire to express my appreciation of the great benefit I have derived from the eight weeks I spent at the Summer School last year.

"I have been earning a good living tuning pianos since, and the fact that this training given the adult blind makes all of them useful to themselves, useful to their family and useful to the community, instead of being a dependent, and there is no charity that will replace the institution of a system of education or training that will enable any man or woman to be independent of charity."

"I consider the Summer School a big event in my life, and I am sure that every woman in attendance feels the same way."

"The Summer School afforded me the only opportunity of acquiring the knowledge of the piano player action, without which I would not be able any longer to follow my work successfully as a piano tuner."

"In reply to yours of recent date will say that I attended the 1922 Summer Session for the purpose of learning the weaver's trade. I have since got an up-to-date loom and have all the work I can do, and as a proof of the kind of work I am doing I have a number of repeat orders already."

"It would be a difficult thing to put an estimate on what the Summer School means to me—the value is not to be found in money. I have sold about ninety dollars worth of baskets since coming home. You see I have a typewriter; got me a rebuilt and am looking forward to an advance course next summer.

"I have 'The Zeigler' now and enjoy the reading so much, after twenty-two years of darkness you can imagine what the reading alone would mean to me."

"The fact is that I learned more in those two terms than I expected or imagined I could in two years."

"I got a lot of good out of all the work I undertook at the Summer School in every way. The work that pleases me most is the sewing and cooking. I did not get much out of sewing when I attended school years ago as sewing was hard for me, but I surely did last summer and I was very glad and my folks were glad, too. I do all of the baking at home now and help with the cooking."

"Since my affliction I have never been as happy as I have been this winter, for at school I learned to do so many things to keep mind and body usefully busy. The Summer School surely is a great help to the adult blind and helps to bring them to the level of the seeing people."

"It is hard to estimate the benefit I derived from the Summer Session at the School for the Blind. It is really inestimable. Mr. Stolle said he would not take a thousand dollars for the few weeks I spent at the school, because it did so much for me. From a despondent woman, I became a cheerful, happy one.

"The years ahead looked so dreary when I could neither read nor write. Now I read the raised print, slowly, of course, but in time I expect to become more proficient. Now I use the typewriter and thus carry on my regular correspondence. These two things alone have given me a new outlook upon life. Then I took up sewing and basketry and these, too, help to make life worth while.

"Besides these, the spirit of the school is the most wonderful thing about it. That, as much as anything helped me to get a right view of life. So you see I cannot overestimate what the school did for me."

"Outside of the benefit derived from the practical and the literary training, the most valuable phase of the Summer courses at your school is the effect it had upon my mind and my will. My ambition and self confidence were almost completely restored by the splendid training; it is the kind of training which makes a man out of a person when he has lost so valuable a faculty as his eye sight. I haven't been afraid of the world since, and have, I believe, been quite successful as a blind man."

Surely these letters speak for themselves and need no further comment. This work is accomplished on an annual appropriation of three thousand dollars.

In line with the work of the summer school is that of the field work. We have an appropriation sufficient to employ a man for part time only. At that part time work our field agent is compelled not only to investigate pupils for the regular school and the summer school, but to get in touch with the blind, both children and adults, throughout the state. At an expense to the state of only $2,489.79 for salaries and traveling expenses, including a guide, the following work was accomplished last year:

Two hundred ninety-one visits were made, 4 talks were given to general gatherings, explaining the work of the Wisconsin School for the Blind, 14 sets of lessons for prospective readers were prepared and given, with follow-up instructions and correspondence and personal calls, correspondence was held with ten who had previously learned to read, 40 applications were taken for the summer school, 22 of children for the regular school, and much time was spent at Janesville during the summer school assisting in producing the right spirit and morale, and guiding the work in various ways.

We must keep in touch with all the blind of the state. The state library is located by law at the Wisconsin School for the Blind. The summer school is located here. We publish a magazine in embossed literature monthly and distribute it free to all blind readers of the state. The Alumni Association of the Wisconsin School for the Blind meets here triennially and discusses and guides in the best thought and best projects for the welfare of the blind.

THE PHYSICAL PLANT

As in previous years, I wish to report the condition of our physical plant as being all that can be desired. The Board has approved and the legislature has granted for a number of years sufficient funds to economically provide for a splendid up-keep of this plant. On the whole, I think the money appropriated has been wisely expended and the reports of visiting committees, inspectors from all departments, and the gratification shown by the Board itself in our plant has been a great source of satisfaction to those who had charge of this work.

During the past biennial we have been able to provide a garage for autos at a very small expense, and while doing so we have been able to regrade and build retaining walls and provide curbs and gutters and sewers to take care of all wash on the grounds north and west of the Main Building. It is to be hoped that when the money which has already been appropriated for a root cellar and rebuilding the greenhouse is used that a similar improvement may be made on the north and east side.

During the biennial we have done the necessary painting, the usual plumbing repairs and other work necessary for the general upkeep. We have replaced the two north porches and stairs with permanent iron ones, but have delayed the cement floors for the east porch and the

east front porch. We hope these improvements will be made the next biennial. We also urge that the money which was provided two years ago for a new floor in the engine house will be expended as soon as possible.

In equipment we need a radio set, which needs no argument as a means of pleasure and education for the blind. We also need a considerable enlargement of our physical apparatus equipment, and the grounds south of the building require curbs and gutters along the driveway. This is necessary to prevent wash and costly waste.

There is one more item which needs considerable stress. Especially during the short days of fall and winter it is necessary to have more lights on the grounds so we may know where our pupils are and what is going on around the grounds. We must have considerable freedom with the pupils of the school. It is not a prison, it is not a house of correction, and yet all children require supervision and guidance, and the placement of a number of lights around the grounds would be of great assistance in the discipline and management of the school.

Perhaps one of the greatest improvements made in the past biennial is that in the quality of our herd. Every animal at the institution is now registered, or subject to registration. Our herd is one of the finest to be found anywhere in the state, and its average production is very high. In the testing association last year we stood first as to the product of a two-year-old heifer and third as to the average product of the entire herd. We produced 188,091 pounds of milk during the year, milking on the average of 18 cows. At the wholesale price of butter fat the gross product is valued at $3,259.45, skim milk $940.00, cattle sold $812.00, increase in inventory of cattle $1,308.25, making a total gross product for 18 cows of $6,319.70. There are very few herds anywhere which will show better results.

One word as to the cost of running the School for the Blind. In the first place, it is a school, and the cost of schools and education has increased enormously in the past few years. In the second place, as I have said elsewhere in this report, the people who work at an institution of this kind must be high class people and wages must at least be equal to those paid in the public schools. Apparatus and equipment for those without sight is especially expensive. A map of the United States which for seeing people would cost from $3.00 to $7.00 costs us $250.00. Twenty textbooks in Intermediate Arithmetic listed in Ginn & Co.'s catalog at $ .51 a copy, or a total of $10.20, cost the Wisconsin School for the Blind last fall $428.00. They were made up of three large volumes for each book, or a total of 60 volumes, and with freight, cartage and boxing cost that immense sum. But the results obtained, rather than the cost, should be the aim sought, and when we consider that so much special work must be done with each individual and that classes must be small, we feel that the expense is not too great. Certainly, we make use of every dollar we get and our

aim always is to keep down expense when it does not interfere with high quality of work, yet we aim to get results even though the expense may be a little greater.

Just one more item. During the past biennial we have received world-wide publicity on account of the wonderful development of one of our pupils. The extreme sensitiveness of the senses of touch and smell of Willetta Huggins has become a topic of world-wide discussion. It is no longer a question of whether or not she is deaf and blind, but a question of "Has She Established a New Psychology?" The result obtained by Prof. Robert H. Gault, at Northwestern University, while experimenting with Willetta and by projecting results of these experiments into his own work with normally sighted and normally hearing people, bids fair to develop a psychology which will assist greatly in teaching the blind, which may revolutionize the teaching of the deaf, and which may do wonders toward solving the problem of how to teach the so-called subnormal, if it does not involve an entire new psychology and pedagogy.

In closing I wish to thank the Board of Control and other state officers for their very cordial cooperation and guidance in the work of the past biennial.

Very respectfully submitted,

J. T. HOOPER,

Superintendent.

GRADUATES DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS

1921

Arthur Callen.....Bayfield
Ella McCallum.....Wausau
Alice Otto.....Appleton
Florence Soderstrom.....Barron

1922

Stanley Wauzon.....Milwaukee
Johannes DeFouw.....Sheboygan

THE ALUMNI

The first formal graduating exercises were held in 1885. The total number of graduates to date is 115. Those marked with an (*) are totally blind or so nearly blind as to be unable to read ink print.

The alumni have an organization known as the "Alumni Association of Wisconsin School for the Blind," which usually holds a reunion every three years. Such a reunion was held in June, 1922. The officers of the alumni association are: C. C. Hulbert, president, Waldo, Wisconsin; Helen L. Tuttle, vice-president, Janesville, Wisconsin; Tomsyna Carlyle, secretary, Wisconsin School for the Blind, Janesville, Wisconsin; Herbert Adams, treasurer, Janesville, Wisconsin.

Name	Residence	Occupation
1885		
1. Henry P. Klyver	Michigan	Clergyman.
2. M. A. McGalloway*	Fond du Lac	Field Agent for School for Blind.
1886		
1. Laura Engleson*	Janesville	Music teacher, Wisconsin School for the Blind.
2. Anna Carter	New York City	Teacher. Deceased.
3. Libbie Wood	Fond du Lac	Deceased.
4. Mary Shanahan*	Manitowoc	Sister Mary, teacher in convent. Deceased.
5. May Lyon (Fersou)	Janesville	Kindergarten teacher, Wisconsin School for the Blind. Married.
6. Fritz Klemp*	Thorp	Merchant.
7. Willard Tubbs	River Falls	Patent Medicine manufacturer.
8. Arthur Whitney	Milton	Retired.
1887–1888		
1. Ida Flick (Kinder)*	La Crosse	Married. Housekeeper.
2. Amelia Nix (Rickert)*	Mauston	Married. Housekeeper.
3. Jennie Connor*	Sun Prairie	Housekeeper and chambermaid.
4. Olof Olson	La Crosse	Tuner and music teacher.
1889–1890–1891		
1. Jessie Anderson (Barlow)	Maine	Married.
2. Mary Hedberg*	Minneapolis, Minn.	Deceased.
3. Bertha Squire*	Sheboygan	Masseuse.
1893		
1. Andrew Donhard*	Marshfield	Music store and teacher.
1894		
1. Edward Weller	Sparta	Printer (deceased).
2. Agnes Trainor	Topeka, Kans.	Housekeeper.
1895–1896		
1. George Wolff*	Prescott	Tuner and piano teacher.
2. Herbert Adams*	Janesville	Tuner and orchestra teacher, Wisconsin School for the Blind.
3. John Berger	Mattoon	Laborer.
4. Chester Hulbert*	Waldo	Clergyman.
5. Minnie O'Connor	Edgerton	Housekeeper.
6. Lizzie Zimmerman*	Lake Mills	Housekeeper.
7. Burdie Washburn (Slack)	Oklahoma	Housekeeper.
1897		
1. Joseph Laugenkamp*	Manitowoc	Tuner.
2. Louisa Belongia*	Oconto	Seamstress.
3. Louise Punut*	Beloit	Housekeeper.
4. Cassie Carr*	Eau Claire	Housekeeper.
5. Helen Tuttle	Janesville	Teacher, Wisconsin School for the Blind.
6. Margaret Gallagher*	Sauk City, Minn.	Housekeeper.
7. Edward Raabe*	Milwaukee	Clerk in general store.
8. Joseph Heil*	Stevens Point	Tuner.
9. Andrew Anderson*	Oshkosh	Masseur.
10. Fred Belongia*	Oconto	Clerk in store.
1898–1899		
1. Margaret Davies	Janesville	Point printer, Wisconsin School for the Blind.
2. Anna Davies	Oconto	Masseuse.
3. Anna Zimmerman*	Lake Mills	Housekeeper.
4. Leo Heck	Sheboygan	Deceased.
5. Orson Cochran	Wisconsin Rapids	Tuner.

THE ALUMNI—Continued

Name	Residence	Occupation
6. Arthur Nitschke*	Milwaukee	Canvasser.
7. John Schuster*	Milwaukee	Osteopathic physician.
8. Chas. Winkleman*	Janesville	Weaver.
9. Robert Barnes*	Hayward	Clergyman.
1900-1901—No class		
1902		
1. Jessie Foster*	Janesville	Music teacher.
2. Carrie Palmer*	Janesville	Needle craft.
3. Elizabeth Emerson*	Beloit	Housekeeper.
4. Matilde Schnitke (Judd)	Des Moines, Ia.	Married.
5. William Dobbins*	Marinette	Tuner.
6. Samuel Egtdedt	Janesville	Tuner.
7. Alfred Feistel	Sheboygan	Tuner. (Deceased.)
8. Daniel Roberts*	Baraboo	Tuner.
1903		
1. Arthur Cory*	Spokane, Wash.	Tuner, post graduate student.
2. Oscar Simmons*	Portland, Ore.	Tuner.
3. Frank Lemere*	Kenosha	Tuner.
4. Winifred Gilbert (Rolston)	Milnor, N. D.	Married.
5. Anna Hull	Fargo, N. D.	Lawyer.
6. Emma Beutzine* (Kimball)	Minneapolis, Minn.	Married.
1904		
1. Thea Lorentson*	Baldwin	Housekeeper.
2. Chester Parish*	Whitewater	Osteopathic physician.
3. Leo Lange*	Milwaukee	Music store.
4. Wm. Cochran*	Wisconsin Rapids	.....
1905		
1. Sarah Davies	Racine	Housekeeper.
2. Julia Hawke (Genrich)	Eau Claire	Married.
1906		
1. Ludwig Ness*	San Francisco, Cal.	Tuner. (Deceased.)
2. Herbert Cooley*	Superior	Tuner and music store.
1907		
1. Mary Larson* (Jacobson)	Dallas, Tex.	Married.
2. John Baer*	Ashland	Tuner and music store.
3. William Quade*	Milwaukee	Tuner.
4. George Bergmann	Watertown	Tuner and music teacher.
1908		
1. Florence Gomm (Bauer)	Milwaukee	Music teacher. Married.
2. Charles Rauch*	Racine	Tuner and music store.
1909		
1. Arndt Johnson*	Burlington, Ia.	Tuner.
2. Edward Klingbell*	Oshkosh	Masseur.
3. Walter Smiley*	Caledonia	Tuner.
4. Tomsina Carlyle	Janesville	Primary teacher, Wisconsin School for the Blind.
5. Margaret O'Shea*	Glenwood	Housekeeper.
6. Stella O'Shea	Glenwood	Housekeeper
7 Tillie Raush*	Racine	Factory worker
1910		
1. Joseph Kimball*	Minneapolis, Minn.	Tuner and musician.
2. Sara Von Wald*	Kenosha	Masseuse.
1911		
1. Florence McKinnon	Janesville	Teacher.
2. Ethel Terrill* (Preiss)	River Rouge, Mich.	Married.
3. Oscar Tesser	Saratoga	Farmer.
4. James Prosser*	Dubuque, Ia.	Newsdealer.
1912		
1. Dora Quade*	Milwaukee	Factory worker.
1913—No class		

THE ALUMNI—Continued

Name	Residence	Occupation
1914		
1 Anna Berger*	Mattoon	Housekeeper.
2. Blanche Cornell*	Milwaukee	Typist.
3. Joseph Grebner*	Faribault	Teacher, Minnesota School for the Blind.
4. Agnes Hartt* (Meyer)	Manitowoc	Married.
5 Mary O'Brien*	Janesville	Office assistant
6. Carl Peterson*	Ashland	Deceased—July, 1914
1915		
1. Elmer Meyer*	Manitowoc	Masseur.
1916		
1. Agnes Burke*	Kansas City	Teacher.
2 Donald McKinnon*	Milwaukee	Factory worker.
3 Clara Raush*	Janesville	Assistant Kindergartner, Wisconsin School for Blind.
4. Harold Bentzine*	Holland, Mich.	Tuner.
1917		
1. William Hansen*	Marinette	Tuner.
2. Elizabeth Van Gemert*	De Pere	Housekeeper
3. Minnie Wahlers*	Janesville	Usher School for Blind.
1918		
1. Eleanor Bentzine*	Minneapolis, Minn.	Housekeeper.
2. Mary Haun*	Cashton	Housekeeper.
3. John Kostuch*	Staunton, Va.	Teacher, Virginia School for Blind.
4. Essie Lorentzen (Hansen)	Baldwin	Married.
5. Daniel B. Willis	Platteville	Student, Normal School.
1919		
1. Joseph Blanding*	Marinette	Tuner
2. Lloyd Harmon*	Belleville	Student of music.
3. Alpha Rector (Frederickson)	Amberg	Married.
1920		
1. Genevieve Flack	Whitewater	Student, Normal
2. Alma Haavisto	Chicago, Ill.	Student, National Kindergarten College.
3. Fred Hill	Decatur, Ill	Tuner.
4. Hazel Rogers*	Groton, N. Y.	Home-teacher, New York State Commission for Blind
1921		
1. Arthur Callen*	Bayfield	Student, University of Wisconsin.
2. Ella McCollum	Wausau	Student, Lawrence College.
3. Alice Otto*	Appleton	Student, Lawrence College.
4. Florence Soderstrom	Barron	Student, Eau Claire Normal.
1922		
1. Johannes De Fouw*	Sheboygan	Tuner.
2. Stanley Wanzon*	Milwaukee	Student of music.

TABLE I—SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1922

	Year ending June 30, 1921	Year ending June 30, 1922
Number present at the beginning of each fiscal year		
Returned from homes and leave of absence	91	100
Original admissions during the year	20	22
Totals	111	122
Graduated	4	2
Left school during year	4	3
Dropped for various reasons	1	4
Out on visit home	102	113
Totals	111	122
Average daily number of pupils	108	110

TABLE II—SHOWING ENROLLMENT OF PUPILS FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS

For the school years	Males	Females	Total
1912-1913	61	47	111
1913-1914	68	56	124
1914-1915	78	56	134
1915-1916	75	65	140
1916-1917	86	61	150
1917-1918	74	63	137
1918-1919	70	46	116
1919-1920	64	49	113
1920-1921	67	44	111
1921-1922	70	52	122
Summer School:			
1917-1918	14	.....	14
1918-1919	16	.....	16
1919-1920	31	.....	31
1920-1921	50	.....	50
1921-1922	42	19	61

TABLE III—SHOWING DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTIES OF RESIDENCE OF ALL THOSE WHO ATTENDED THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND AT ANY TIME DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1922

Barron	3	Manitowoc	2
Bayfield	2	Marathon	1
Brown	9	Marinette	6
Burnett		Milwaukee	13
Chippewa	4	Monroe	6
Clark	2	Oconto	1
Crawford	1	Oneida	2
Dane	4	Outagamie	2
Dodge	3	Pepin	1
Door	1	Portage	3
Douglas	1	Racine	4
Dunn	2	Rock	8
Eau Claire	6	Rusk	2
Fond du Lac	3	Sauk	2
Grant	2	Sawyer	1
Green	1	Shawano	2
Green Lake	1	Sheboygan	4
Iowa	1	Vernon	1
Jackson	4	Vilas	2
Jefferson	3	Walworth	2
Kenosha	2	Washington	
Kewaunee		Waukesha	3
Lafayette	2	Waupaca	
La Crosse	2	Waushara	1
Langlade	1	Winnebago	4
Lincoln	1	Wood	3

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

		1920-21		1921-22	
	Operation:				
July 1	Balance in hands of steward	$392.35		$392.35	
	Balance of 1918 19 appropriation	1,680.63			
	Balance of 1920 21 appropriation			6,140.47	
	Appropriations 20.17 (6) (a)	66,602.22		95,790.01	
	Emergency appropriations	35,617 63			
June 30	Refunds	30.07		7.00	
	Disbursements		$96,107.88		$89,092.79
	Balance in hands of steward		392 35		392.35
	Reverted to general fund		1,682.20		
	Balance of 1920-21 emergency appropriation		6,140.47		1,227.05
	Balance of 1921-22 appropriation				11,617 64
		$104,322.90	$104,322.90	$102,329.83	$102,329.83
	Repairs and Maintenance:				
July 1	Balance	$1,523.47		$87 05	
	Appropriation	7,000.00		10,000.00	
June 30	Refunds	43.21			
	Disbursements		$8,479.63		$8,598.11
	Balance		87.05		1,488.94
		$8,566.68	$8,566.68	$10,087.05	$10,087.05
	Permanent Property and Improvement:				
July 1	Balance	$3,120.01		$2,470.07	
	Appropriation	1,300.00		4,100.00	
June 30	Disbursements		$1,949.94		$5,420.83
	Balance		2,470.07		1,149.24
		$4,420.01	$4,420.01	$6,570.07	$6,570.07

		1920-21		1921-22	
	Summer School:				
July 1	Balance 1919-20 appropriation	$2,197 33		$1,565.76	
	Appropriation	1,500 00		3,000.00	
June 30	Refunds	75.00			
	Disbursements		$2,206.57		$2,273.11
	Balance of 1919-20 appropriation		1,565 76		2,292 65
		$3,772.33	$3,772.33	$4,565.76	$4,565.76
	Aid to Blind Students:				
July 1	Balance 1919-20 appropriation	$714.12			
	Balance 1920-21 appropriation			$871.60	
	Appropriation	2,000.00		2,000.00	
June 30	Disbursements		$1,128 40		$1,899.30
	Reverted to general fund		714.12		871.60
	Balance of 1920-21 appropriation		871.60		
	Balance of 1921-22 appropriation				100 70
		$2,714.12	$2,714.12	$2,871.60	$2,871.60
	Live Stock Revolving:				
July 1	Balance	1,920.54		2,412.76	
	Receipts	667.22		309.40	
June 30	Disbursements		175.00		$831 25
	Balance		2,412.76		1,890.91
		$2,587.76	$2,587.76	$2,722.16	$2,722.16

Special Capital	Balances	Appropriations and refunds	Disbursements	Balances June 30, 1922
Root cellar	$2,000.00	.....	.....	$2,000.00
Shower baths	.....	$225.00	$225.00	.....
Bath tubs	.....	400.00	400.00	.....
Remodeling greenhouse	.....	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00
Engine room floor	.....	500.00	.....	500.00
Telephone system	1.95	.....	1.95	.....
	$2,001.95	$3,625.00	$626.95	$5,000.00